

Spring
Humors yield to the purifying power of
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Creates an appetite, builds up health.

Writers' League
WILL ADMIT MEN

Woman's Association Decides to Meet Independently of Educational Conference.

The most important decisions made at the final meeting of the League of Southern Women Writers yesterday morning at the Woman's Club were that the league, which has always held its meetings in connection with the Southern Educational Conference, should become an independent organization, and that it should be known hereafter as the League of Southern Writers, admitting men to membership. These changes were the first discussed at the business session, which was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by the president, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, of Tennessee. The motion was made by Mrs. Charles B. Boshier, and seconded by Miss Maria Thompson Davis, both authors well known to the public. Several other prominent women present made short talks in favor of the adoption of the changes, and Miss Davis was appointed chairman, with the power to appoint her own committee, to enlist the men writers of the South in the new organization. Mrs. W. D. Shultz, of Washington, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Higher Education for the Southern Girl," and gave some very interesting reasons, backed by some very substantial statistics, why the girls of the South were not receiving equal opportunities for higher education. She stated that women throughout the country needed the highest mental attainment and soul development to equip them for the daily problems of life, and begged that her audience agitate the question of municipal universities. Mrs. Shultz also read the "regrets of Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern, president of the American League of Pen Women, who was to have spoken on "The Comic Supplement of the Sunday Paper, What It Could Mean," explaining in a short talk a little about the work that Mrs. Kern has done in the improvement and regulation of this form of amusement for the children.

Miss Davis spoke in behalf of the new Southern Women's Magazine, which is shortly to make its first appearance in Nashville, Tenn., and gave a very pleasing and delightful description of the value and interest of this new publication. The magazine was made and passed, and a motion was made and passed that the league as the instrument of this organization. Miss Davis urged that the women throughout the South lend their aid and support to the Southern Women's Magazine and help to lift it successfully to the place it rightly should attain.

Mother's Advice To Her Daughter
A Real Live Doll to Fondle Is Woman's Greatest Happiness.

One of the most important matters about which women concern themselves is their future status as a grandmother. And she is wise when she considers the fact that of that famous remedy, Mother's Advice, she has a wonderful application for the abdominal muscles and breasts. It certainly has a wonderful influence, always affords banishes all pain, is a most grateful encouragement to the young, expectant mother, and permits her to go through the period of pregnancy in a body and thus destined to anticipate woman's greatest happiness as nature intended she should. The action of Mother's Advice makes the muscles free, plant and makes the expansion. Thus all strain and tension upon the nerves and ligaments is avoided, and in place of a period of discomfort and consequent dread, is a season of calm repose and joyful expectation.

There is no nausea, no morning sickness, no nervous twitching, none of that constant strain known to so many women, because Mother's Advice is really one of the greatest blessings that could be devised. This splendid and certain remedy can be had by any druggist, or by mail, and is sure to prove of inestimable value not only upon the mother, but upon the health and future of the child. Write to Bradford Regent Co., 122 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their book to expectant mothers.

W. Fred Richardson, Inc.
Storage and Transfer Department
Main and Belvidere Streets.
The most modern and up-to-date fireproof storage building in the South; vaults for silver and other valuables; individual trunk rooms; steam heated piano rooms, and every other modern convenience for the care of household goods. Get our estimate on crating and shipping your furniture. Phone Monroe 83.

NEED REVOLUTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Present System Outworn, Totally Inadequate and Should Be Abandoned.

NEW PLAN IS DISCUSSED

Method Should Be to Train for Living Instead of Forcing Specific Studies.

A terrific indictment drawn by presidents of State colleges for women, charging all public schools of the day with total inadequacy in teaching, so as to meet modern conditions, was presented yesterday to the Conference for the Education of Women in the South, and discussed at length for three hours. It will be considered again this afternoon.

In the report as presented by H. L. Whitfield, president of the Mississippi State College for Women, the following charges are made against the school of the present day:

- It does not teach health.
- It does not train for home life.
- It does not train for parenthood.
- It gives no real instruction in scientific feeding and clothing.
- It does not teach how to make sanitary and convenient homes.
- It does not teach how to make beautiful homes.
- It does not train for proper use of leisure in the home.
- It contains no training for political citizenship that is worth the name.

Not only criticism, but constructive suggestions were offered by Dr. Whitfield. The school of to-day can, he said, only be made adequate, not by industrial training added solely upon present curriculum, but by a complete reorganization both in subject matter and in method.

The systems of all ages down to the present have been simply the administration of a prescribed dose of so much grammar and arithmetic and other studies, with the vague idea that somehow help the student in life. Nobody in this day really believes that this is the proper method, he said, and since the basis of confidence has been removed, it is time to start over, forever the entire superstructure, which rests solely upon a false base of custom and tradition. All instruction in the school should relate to the home and to actual living problems. There should be taught health, citizenship, the right use of leisure and practical religion.

Work of Colleges.
Colleges should supply the right kind of teachers, training them to teach life, by extension work, by making the school revivify and uplift social life, by making it the basis of community life, by social service. The church should be a center for the members who will work for community uplift.

Druggery should be reduced by teaching scientific cooking and food hygiene. Interest should be added to the home by making it a place of enrichment, the social life, music and art should be made beautiful, and should be the place of proper amusement.

Dr. Whitfield, concluding his report, said that this together with the base of true culture.

Commenting briefly on his report, the Mississippi leader said that boys and girls trained in this way will do the right thing, because they will become automatic to them. They will be good citizens because they have been educated for it from the beginning.

Difference of Opinion.
There was a difference of opinion on many phases of rural education in the rural social life. In most points the agreed with and amplified on what Dr. Whitfield and the Conference of Presidents of State colleges for Women suggested. But the feeling was not unanimous.

J. C. Hardy, president of Baylor College, Belton, Tex., talked of compulsory education, better school houses and better teachers. When Dr. Whitfield suggested that this was getting off the subject, Mr. Hardy said he believed the studies now in existence could be civilized as to cover the desired ground, that is, to be necessary to teach physiology and hygiene as dead matter, but that the teacher may inculcate real principles of health and sanitation in the present facilities. In other words, he advocated the necessity for such a complete revolution in school work as had been proposed.

Dr. J. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alabama, said he did not intend "back to the farm" talk. Once a boy or girl has left the farm and gone to a center of population, he does not want to go back and would have no use if he did. The school should be to lead a larger percentage from leaving the farm. In Japan, he said, 95 per cent of the children are in the public schools for nine months in the year; in Texas, less than 60 per cent are there, and for less than six months.

The Future School.
Mrs. Betty S. Browne, teacher of an experimental school at Rock Hill, S. C., made a remarkable address, giving her idea of what the school of the future should be like. When she was through, it came out that she is teaching just such a school, and that it was suggested by Dr. A. P. Boshier, executive secretary of the conference. She began by saying that the introduction of industrial education in the school is not to do, and that a complete reorganization is necessary. This suited Dr. Whitfield.

By instruction in soils and their possibilities, agriculture can be learned, he said. The child should be encouraged to be an independent thinker, and not to think what he thinks the teacher wants him to think. She would teach carpentry, and how to build houses and how to beautify them.

Her ideal building is one of four rooms—one of them practically an outdoor apartment, one a carpentry shop, one a kitchen and the other a teaching room. In this structure, she would teach school—not set courses, but described studies, but teaching to the men and women. There should be a connection with every school, and the child should be sewing. The child should be saturated with the spirit of agriculture.

Fires and Bunkhouses.
Bad buildings, poorly equipped teachers, lack of contact with rural life, no training in household management, are the weak points in the rural schools, according to Miss Leila A. Russell, supervisor in York County, S. C. Children are not taught that fires are as dangerous as rattlesnakes, or that the material mosquito only works at night, and that both can be kept out by proper screening. She also discussed the tragedy of isolation of country women.

T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools in Kentucky, has found by investigation that most people move to the city from the country to save the family school facilities and to get nearer to churches. The old-fashioned



Season's News

If you're going to be there to-day and be a booster for the home club, here's the suit at \$20 that will do team work with you in boosting our town. It's a suit that will be a credit to you and has a "welcome-to-our-city" look. Other styles and models from \$15 to \$40.

If you expect to keep your hat in the air here's a light one at \$3.50 that you'll be proud to show.

The Berry Middy Blouse won't fade. Distinctive styles, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

pleasures of country life have gone, and there is nothing to take their place. The task is to relieve the drug-gery that is due to ignorance. A boy saw how his mother and grandmother for sixty years had carried water forty yards up a steep hillside, and figured they had wasted enough power to have lifted the State college 100 feet into the air. For \$17.50 he went back home and installed water on each floor and in the stable at his father's home.

Miss Eva Reichardt, chairman, read a report on the country school reaching the women on the farms. She thought the first result of manual training should be the making of fly swatters, and that women who screen their premises should be encouraged in the sale of butter. House work by children should be dignified in their minds by giving credit in school reports for so much work done in helping mothers.

The help to be secured through clubs—better called "associations"—was discussed by Miss Susie V. Powell, of Mississippi, chairman of the appropriate committee. In 640 examination papers, 320 different results on the number of plants to an acre were given in.

Miss M. E. Fryaser, extension worker for the State of Virginia, said that college would better the lives of country women. They do not know about relative food values, nor how to do things in home making. They are sent out from schools with no real knowledge of the life work of most of them—home making. Women spend nearly all the money of the country, yet have no training whatever in doing it properly.

Must Democratize.
The discussion for the day was closed by Dr. J. P. McConnell, president of the conference, who said that the public, he observed, had come to be a little skeptical of the speaker who discourses on the joys of country life and then skurries back to town as soon as his lecture is completed. There will always be the exodus from the country to the city, and the problem is to keep on the farm those the country most wants there. The big transportation and industrial enterprises will continue to draw the exodus from the country. At commencement times college officers invite to the stage the millionaire, the lawyer, the officeholder, to point to them as the product of the country. The country is the source of men who have made good on the farms and added more than any one else to the real wealth and real worth of the nation. Lastly, he advocated the study of sociology in the colleges engaged in preparing women to teach.

FORCES ARE JOINED FOR CO-OPERATION
Farmers and Business Men Demand More and More Speaking From Workers.

Farmers and business men together in the audience of John Marshall High School yesterday morning to consider co-operation. The principal speakers once more, were the men from the field who have had their part in co-operative societies, and buying associations, and who know the practical end of things.

The bell that has been established in all meetings by Secretary Bourland, in charge of fast rules given to the youth in charge of the program, and account of each speaker's time and to ring when it is up, with instructions to the presiding officer to enforce the program. The letter was opposed by many of the audience. They were so much interested in listening to Caldwell and Nelson, of Minnesota; Shuford, of North Carolina; Moomaw, of Virginia; and McKee, of Kentucky, that they did not want them to stop. Then, too, these speakers were unused to a fifteen-minute rule, and could hardly get started before they had to stop.

At last, in response to repeated demands and motions from the floor, Secretary Bourland agreed that Caldwell and Nelson should talk for an hour each, beginning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after the local credit conference, and that the local credit conference should be held privately. But he would not abate the rule one jot or tittle. Only by his rigid enforcement of the time limits has the conference gotten through its meetings at all.

Dr. D. H. Hill, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, presided at yesterday's meeting. In turn he called upon the co-operative workers to tell their stories, which they did, tales of hardship and struggle and fights against prejudice and ignorance—epics of a new era.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



This is the signal that we've taken hold of the Boy Scout Uniform proposition in earnest and all you men with boys would take hold of the Boy Scout proposition in earnest too, if you realized the good, sensible training these Scout Associations give.

Everything else boys wear, for work, play and "Sunday." Don't have to be a "Scout" to wear "Scout" Shoes—just wise. See them here.

The Berry Middy Blouse won't fade. Distinctive styles, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

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STATE COMMISSION TO REMEDY TAX MISTAKES

Experts Agree That Cure for Assessment Irregularities Lies in Removing Local Assessors From Political Influence.

Centralization of the tax assessing power in the hands of an elective or appointive State board which shall immediately charge of county assessors, was the subject of the conference on taxation yesterday by the only practicable solution of the insolent tax problem that confronts the State. Four speakers of national reputation, in analyzing this problem agreed in subordinating such questions as equalization and segregation to the more important problem of equitable and accurate assessments.

The meeting, which was part of the Conference for Education in the South now in session, concerned itself primarily with an inquiry into the problem of providing the most approved machinery for assessments. The equitable distribution of the taxes, it was conceded, came more properly being an adjustment of the tax system to the State problem and could be adjusted by a central authority.

Former Governor E. F. Noel of Mississippi, who made the concluding address, placed Virginia in the same class with his own State as among the most mediocre systems of taxation and assessment in the Union. Mississippi, he said, was about the worst—about as bad as Virginia.

The conference was called to order at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the room of the State Corporation Commission, by Mayor Ainslie. Governor Noel was kept away by illness. Early in the afternoon it was found that the room was not large enough to provide seating accommodation, and the meeting was transferred to the chamber of the House of Delegates where the session continued until adjournment at 6 o'clock. This afternoon's session was held in the same place.

Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York City, opened the discussion by setting forth the methods of securing efficient assessment of taxes. This phase of the question was particularly of interest at this conference, he said, because the South is notably deficient in accurate assessment of taxes. The adjusting local assessments, he said, is a professional function, and suffers when executed by an individual not trained in the practice of electing low-paid men to perform a responsible and important service, such as fixing and value of property, as it is followed almost universally throughout the South and other sections of the country, he said, has resulted in flagrant evasions and abuses.

Favors State Commission.
Mr. Purdy laid down as the basis of sound assessment work the selection of county assessors by a central authority, a civil service test, their appointment for long terms at good salaries, and the enlargement of their districts to such that they would be kept employed the year around at good salaries. These assessors should be directly responsible to a State tax commission, preferably of three, and should be independent of political influences.

With the foregoing as the important machinery of collection, Mr. Purdy suggested as a desirable adjunct the preparation by each city and taxation unit of accurate land value maps, showing at a glance the value of each tract and the assessment of each piece of property in the district. Such a map, he said, could be prepared with the aid of drawings supplied by the United States Topographical Survey and the local city engineers. Land value could be obtained by the compilation of accurate data and by a law requiring the actual consideration to be stated in every deed of transfer.

How Wisconsin Does It.
T. S. Adams, of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, gave a resume of the tax system which have been accomplished in his State, which has come to be regarded by the country as the most progressive in the Union in matters of economic reform. Less than ten years ago, he told the conference, Wisconsin, contended with the same problem that confronts Virginia and the South to-day.

Broadly sketched, Wisconsin's reforms in taxation, according to Mr. Adams, have followed as the result of the application of the principle that the assessment of taxes is a specialized function, and must be kept free from politics. In the old days, he said, the county boards, because of their known conservatism, and he stayed in office as long as he lived up to that reputation. When he attempted to enforce the law, he was removed and replaced with a less ambitious person.

The abuses have all but disappeared, said Mr. Adams, under a system which has followed as the result of the application of the principle that the assessment of taxes is a specialized function, and must be kept free from politics. In the old days, he said, the county boards, because of their known conservatism, and he stayed in office as long as he lived up to that reputation. When he attempted to enforce the law, he was removed and replaced with a less ambitious person.

FARMERS MUST PULL TOGETHER

Should Form Mutual Insurance Associations in Order to Share Disasters.

THE QUESTION OF CREDITS

Credit Associations the Basis of All Other Rural Improvements.

"The trouble with the American farmer is that he is so blamed individualistic that he always kicks over the traces instead of pulling with the team. What we have to do is learn to pull together like those Swedes and Germans."

Thus did C. C. Thach, of Alabama, chairman of the farmers' conference, yesterday express in good American the problem of successful co-operation which confronts the Southern farmer to-day at the Conference on Rural Credits. Experts who have studied the question of rural credits described the co-operative loan societies, which have solved the difficulty abroad and in some of this country.

The rural situation in America was acutely analyzed by John Lee Coulter, who offered ten suggestions as to what is necessary to put farming on a business basis and develop the great waste acreage of this country.

One of his most interesting plans was that for the formation of farmers' mutual insurance associations in all of the communities, whereby the sudden and unforeseen losses which are such a hazardous element in farming, may be equally distributed. Instead of ruining one man, he advised an association with not more than 300 or 400 members, insuring out that a loss of \$1,000 to one member would then mean but a few dollars to each of them.

Another important measure which he advocated was the insuring and clearing up of the American land titles, and the establishment of clear and fixed farm boundaries. Arable land should be the very best security upon which to borrow money, he said, and in so many countries, but in the United States it is always difficult because of the uncertainty of land titles.

Mr. Coulter also pointed out the need for the formation of land mortgage societies among American farmers, so that they can issue bonds on a co-operative basis, and thus raise money independently of the bank, the country store and the usurer. The rest of the discussion turned upon the question of how this can best be accomplished.

German Land Society.
The German farmers' loan associations, known as the "Landeschaften," were described by H. H. Price, of Ohio, who has just returned from Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of the subject of co-operative credit associations. The Landeschaften, he said, have been successful in raising money and have immense sums of money loaned to the farmers at the exceedingly low rate of 4 per cent, whereas the American farmer usually pays from 12 to 18 per cent for a similar arrangement.

These associations not only pool their land, and borrow large sums on the security for their own use, but they advance money to the young men whose characters warrant the risk. In this way the young man without capital has an opportunity to become a land owner through his membership in the association. Mr. Price showed that the need for a similar arrangement is now felt in this country. Formerly the young American farmer could go West and take up a homestead, but this great supply of free land is now practically exhausted.

W. C. Tate, of North Carolina, who has personally studied the methods employed in Switzerland, stated that the Swiss farmer in that country has loaned \$50,000,000 on the land held by that country at 4 per cent interest, and makes a profit upon it.

Acute discussion among the farmers was quickly brought on the fact that this system was essentially paternalism, in which the government subsidized the farmers, or loaned them money. The same weakness was quickly discovered in the French loan societies, which have government subsidies, and in the New Zealand system.

There followed a spirited discussion as to whether this was an indication of a general trend toward paternalism to solve the rural problem in this country, or whether rural associations similar to those in Germany could be formed. The consensus of opinion seemed to favor the latter method.

A PERFECT SIGHT WITH IT TESTER

Face and Hands Would Itch and Burn. All Scaly and Would Peel Off. Could Not Put Hands in Water. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

Riteville, Va.—"I was cured of terrible skin disease by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I suffered with a burning itching. My face and hands got full of red and sore spots and would itch and burn, and after so long a time they got all scaly and would peel off. I was a perfect sight. My face had ugly scaly spots all over it. My hands would not get into water because so much misery I could scarcely work at all. I could not put my hands in water and if I did I would suffer terribly for hours after. I could not sleep at all and was ashamed to face any of my neighbors. I suffered terribly. My face was almost a mass of sores, all scaly and cracked open. I tried all kinds of remedies but not one proved successful until a friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them by directions and was completely cured in about three weeks. It has shown no signs of ever returning." (Signed) Miss Mary Osterbrook, May 14, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 50c. Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. skin book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Be Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

DIES IN CELL

Prisoner at First Police Station Succumbs to Excessive Drinking.

As the result of heart failure, brought on by excessive drinking, W. J. Haywood, fifty-five years of age, engaged in the fish and oyster business at North Fifteenth Street, died early yesterday morning while a prisoner in a cell at the First Police Station. His relatives, Joseph Walker and Samuel Harris, said Haywood appeared to be in good health at 4:30 o'clock, about which hour all fell asleep. Shortly after 5 o'clock Haywood awoke and attempted to rouse Haywood. They soon discovered he was unconscious and gave the alarm. Haywood was dead when Dr. H. T. Hawkins, City Hospital ambulance surgeon, pronounced him dead. A physician pronounced death due to alcoholism.

Haywood was arrested by Patrolman Polkes on the charge of being drunk.

Richmond Trust & Savings Co.
6% Investments
3% Savings
The smoothest, finest talcum powder made. "Borated." Two tints—white and flesh. Delightfully perfumed.
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GUARANTEED PURE
10¢ a box

You might as well have the richest, purest milk—delivered direct from this model dairy farm to your home. 10¢ the quart. Sample bottle free. Telephone Madison 1065-J.

WINIBORYA FARM